

to Richard, Dick, or Red. While he was growing up in this part of Alabama, he had an insatiable appetite for reading and for educating himself. He loved to tell of how he took full advantage of the book mobiles that would come around during those days bringing books to residents in rural areas.

Red attended law school at the University of Alabama. He began practicing law in Aliceville, AL, after obtaining his law degree. He later practiced in Fairfield and eventually became a partner in a Bessemer law firm. He then moved his law office to Birmingham, but had clients all over Alabama.

Red was an outstanding trial attorney. He handled many cases seeking compensation for lung diseases suffered by coal miners and cotton gin workers, and served for a time as the president of the Alabama Plaintiff Lawyers Association, now known as the Alabama Trial Lawyers Association. As a plaintiff attorney, he was highly regarded as an ardent advocate by attorneys and judges in both the criminal and civil fields.

He served on the Alabama Supreme Court for a total of 18 years, from 1973 to 1991. He was generally known for his keen understanding of the law and its majesty. He wrote his opinions in clear language so that all could understand them. While on the State's high court, he was consistently supportive of all judicial reform efforts. He was a true champion in the area of improving the administration of justice. He oversaw the establishment of the unified judicial system, the rules of procedure that govern the trials in both civil and criminal cases, and the establishment of training programs for judges, clerks and registers, judicial assistants, and court reporters. He participated in the revision of the Alabama code, serving on the code revision committee.

One of the hallmarks of his esteemed career was his excellent service as commissioner of the uniform State law commission. This commission's job was to propose State laws which could serve as models for the States, such as uniform commercial codes. He was highly regarded for his work on the commission. As I traveled, I encountered people all over the country who praised his accomplishments in developing model State laws.

Red's sense of self-deprecating humor is something I will always remember about him. He had a way of putting people at ease through humor and amusing stories, and often made himself the brunt of his own jokes. As his pastor at Shades Valley Presbyterian Church said so correctly of him: "He was a great talker, a great storyteller, and a great friend." It seemed as if he used humor to put serious problems and issues in their proper perspective so that personal passions and feelings would not interfere with his decision-making. It helped him retain his objectivity when considering a case.

He had an abiding interest in serving others by volunteering his time in several civic organizations and associations that he felt would improve the communities in which he lived or that he thought would advance his profession. He believed strongly in country, family, and faith.

At his funeral, Justice Hugh Maddox gave a warm eulogy to his long-time friend, saying:

Red Jones had boundless energy, and although Red has passed his baton to those of us who are still in the race . . . he left with us the legacy of how the race should be run. He prepared well, he was totally committed, and he ran with endurance.

One of his last acts on the court a few years ago was to swear in Alabama's newest lawyers—among them his son, Rick Jones—who had recently been admitted to the State bar.

Judge Red Jones was an outstanding lawyer, family man, and public servant. Everyone liked him and enjoyed his companionship. I will miss him greatly.

I extend my sincerest condolences to his wife, Jean, and their entire family in the wake of this immeasurable and untimely loss.

#### LEADERS PROMOTE DEMOCRACY IN VIETNAM

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, last week I hosted a meeting of the International Committee for a Free Vietnam [ICFV] which resulted in the drafting and presentation of a resolution which promotes democracy in Vietnam, particularly individual freedoms and human rights. Joining us were Parliamentary leaders from Europe, Canada, and Australia. Since Vietnamese leaders will hold their Eighth Party Congress in June, it is important that we communicate the reforms recommended in the resolution to the Vietnamese, to continue the dialogue begun as we continue to normalize our relations with Vietnam.

While at the meeting, I was disturbed to learn that a distinguished member of the group Col. Bui Tin, a former member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, received a death threat which was alleged to originate from Vietnamese Government sources. He is not the only one who has received these threats, but he is the only one with whom I am personally acquainted. It was very disappointing to me to hear this, just at the time we hope to improve our relationship with Vietnam.

Col. Bui Tin, a resident of Europe, has done nothing but advocate democratic reforms in Vietnam, consistent with the first-amendment rights we have in our country. He does so out of concern for the people of Vietnam, where he was a soldier for over 37 years.

I join many of my colleagues in urging the leaders of Vietnam to cease this kind of threat, which is just as

egregious, if not more, as the continuing imprisonment of many political prisoners in Vietnam today.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution of the ICFV adopted on April 24, 1996, be printed in the RECORD for the information of all Senators.

There being no objection, the text of the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE ICFV, WASHINGTON, DC,  
APRIL 24, 1996

1. The representatives of the I.C.F.V. present at this conference are united in this support for:

1.1. The rule of law, multiparty politics, free elections, the release of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience;

1.2. The recognition and implementation of human rights, including the rights of free speech, freedom of association, freedom of religious belief, and freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom to work; and

1.3. The obligation of all governments to consult their people and to govern in accordance with their wishes.

2. Thus I.C.F.V. urges all parliamentary democracies to support and extend assistance to the people of Vietnam on the basis that the forthcoming Communist Party Congress recognizes the principles embraced by this conference and that the party and the Vietnamese government implement such principles.

3. The conference recognizes the immense importance of accurate and fair information on current events and issues being made available to the people of Asia including Vietnam.

4. The conference urges the Parliaments of the countries represented here including Australia, Canada, various European countries and the U.S.A. to make funds available for enlarging existing surrogate home radio services to Asia, to broadcast otherwise unavailable news and current information to the countries of the region.

5. The conference urges the government of the United States to promote Radio Free Asia.

6. The representative of the I.C.F.V. will seek to open a meaningful, comprehensive dialogue with representatives of the Vietnamese government and Communist party.

7. The conference expresses its appreciation for those courageous persons in Vietnam who speak out for truth, democratic values and human rights.

8. The conference reaffirms the I.C.F.V.'s commitment to democratic and nonviolent change in Vietnam.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, April 29, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,096,726,647,358.55.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,251.62 as his or her share of that debt.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 10 a.m. having arrived, morning business is closed.